The People's Korea

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Complete Unanimity of Views Ends Mr. Hu Yaobang's Korea Visit

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WPK General Secretary Kim Il Sung and CPC counterpart Hu Yaobang held talks on May 5 and 6 in Pyongyang. (KCNA Radiophoto)

A complete unanimity of views ended the landmark seven-day trip to Korea of Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang who expressed a hope that his host President Kim Il Sung would achieve "satisfactory success in his important foreign tour."

The May 4-11 second visit of the Chinese leader, following the April 26-30, 1982 stay in Pyongyang, drew global attention and took him to Sinuiju, Pyongyang, Wonsan, Hamhung and Chongjin, with a total of more than two million citizens turning out to welcome the guest from China.

The successful Korean trip of Mr. Hu Yaobang once again demonstrated the blood-sealed traditional military friendship and solidarity which bands together the Korean and Chinese people in the common cause, the relationship dating back to the 1930s, cultivated with President Kim Il Sung establishing close bonds with the great Chinese leader Mao Zedong and respected Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping.

In their speeches at a farewell banquet arranged in Chongjin on the May 10 evening by General Secretary Hu Yaobang, he and the Korean leader stressed that they reached a complete agreement of opinions on the issues discussed and expressed great satisfaction with the successful trip. (See Texts on Page)

Chinese mass media gave full coverage to the Korean visit of General Secretary Hu Yaobang, with military aircraft shuttling between Beijing and Pyongyang to airlift TV films of the stay of the Chinese leader in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

What emerged from the trip of Chinese Party leader Mr. Hu Yaobang is a clear support for the commitment of President Kim Il Sung to a negotiated settlement of the Korean question as reaffirmed in the proposal to have a three-way negotiation with the Americans and the south Koreans.

Evidence is to be sought in the striking absence of harsh language in the speeches of the Korean and Chinese leaders in their references to the American government and the south Korean authorities, a sign of the two to set the stage for eventual holding of a tripartite conference.

The outcome of the talks between President Kim Il Sung and General Secretary Hu Yaobang and the reinforced closer bonds of friendship between the two countries are bound to produce far-reaching implications for the peace and security of Asian and Pacific nations and in special for the peace and security of the Korean Peninsula.

Shortly after the journey of Chinese Party leader Mr. Hu Yaobang, President Kim Il Sung is leaving for Moscow on his first visit in 17 years. The Soviet Union is a major treaty ally of the DPRK which President Kim Il Sung said in his interview with a Tass delegation is "struggling against imperialism and war and in support of the struggle of the world's progressive peoples for liberation and in defense of *chajusong* of the Third World countries."

"Korea and the Soviet Union," he said, "are standing on the same road of communism." "There is no difference between our two countries. If there are any problems on which we have different views, they are trifling matters which can be usually seen among countries."

He stressed, "Korea and the Soviet Union are comrades-in-arms that maintain the relationship of alliance" and "We attach great importance to our friendship and unity with the Soviet Union."

As he remarked in his May 10 address, Mr. Hu Yaobang is going to become an instrument to communicate to the heads of countries concerned the well-considered views of the DPRK regarding the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. "Politicians of any countries," Mr. Hu Yaobang said, "should respect the interests and desires, views and claims of the Korean people and only then could they achieve success in keeping with the flow of history and, otherwise, they could achieve no success and would suffer a setback."

In his May 6 speech at a mass rally in Pyongyang (See Texts on Pages 1 and 3), President Kim Il Sung called the People's Republic of China "a powerful peace force in Asia" which "today actively strives for world peace and progress of mankind, pursuing an independent foreign policy, and exercises a great influence on the international relations."

Summit Meetings

Three rounds of summit meetings were highlights of the Korean tour of Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang. President Kim Il Sung and General Secretary Hu Yaobang held three rounds of talks, the first on May 5 and the second on May 6, both in Pyongyang and the third on May 10 prior to his departure for home, each described by the Korean Central News Agency as "held in a comradely and friendly atmosphere."

High on the agenda in the summits were the international issues of common concern, especially problems regarding the situation in Asia and the Korean Peninsula and the independenet and peaceful reunification of Korea.

In the words of President Kim Il Sung, the talks were "free from diplomatic practice or formalities." The Chinese leader observed, "During the visit we informed each other and fully exchanged views with Comrade Kim Il Sung and leading comrades of the Korean party and government."

These words suggest that the two leaders engaged in comradely and frank exchanges of views and closely examined the issues discussed, the most important aspect of the visit of the Chinese leader to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. A complete consensus of views were struck out by the two leaders, which President Kim Il Sung praised as "the greatest success in our meeting this time." As a matter of fact, the agreement of opinions climaxed the week-long journey of Mr. Hu Yaobang through the Far Eastern ally.

Chinese leader Mr. Hu told the Korean host on the stand he had taken during the visit to his country of American President Reagan, by saying, "When the U.S. President visited China recently, Chinese leaders including me frankly reiterated the stand of China fully supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and demanded that the United States withdraw its troops from south Korea of its own accord, support the reunification of the north and south Korea in the framework of confederation through talks and thus act in favor of a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula."

Calling Korea "a great nation with a long history of thousands of years, an industrious, valiant, courages and enterprising nation which deeply loves independence and freedom and a talented nation which has made an important contribution to the civilization of mankind," Chinese leader Mr. Hu Yaobang declared, it is "the greatest national desire and supreme national task" of the entire Korean people to "put an end to the protracted, unfortunate division of Korea into north and south, force the U.S. troops out of the southern half of Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification" of their divided country.

In renewed support for the proposal of President Kim Il Sung to have a three-way conference with the United States, Mr. Hu Yaobang said, "As the large-scale Korean War was brought to an armistice through talks more than 30 years ago, it is imperative and possible still today to turn the armistice into a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula and reunify the north and south of Korea peacefully through new talks."

(Continued on Page 4)

U.S., S. Korea Must Accept Our Serious Peaceful Initiative

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

At Pyongyang Mass Meeting

Follows the full text of a speech made by President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, at a Pyongyang mass meeting held on the afternoon of May 6 at the Kim Il Sung Square in welcome of Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China:

Respected Comrade General Secretary Hu Yaobang,

Respected Comrade Yang Shangkun,

Comrades from China,

We cordially greeted a few days ago with a warm feeling of revolutionary friendship Comrade Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and a close friend of the Korean people, and his entourage, and are now gathered here on this square to express our people's desire to meet the goodwill envoys of the Chinese people and keep Korea-China friendship in full flower for ever.

The loud cheers of hundreds of thousands of Pyongyang citizens resounding across this broad venue of the welcome mass meeting clearly show that our people highly respect and trust you Comrade Hu Yaobang and have profound feelings of friendship and fraternity for the Chinese people and forcefully demonstrate everlasting great Korea-China friendship.

Allow me to offer the warmest welcome to you respected Comrade Hu Yaobang and your entourage, on behalf of our Party Central Committee, the entire Korean people and Pyongyangites present here.

I would also like to convey, through you, the fervent fraternal greetings of our Party members and people to the Chinese communists and people.

Comrade Hu Yaobang, you were kind enough to revisit our country at a moment of history when Korea-China friendship is efflorescing and developing in depth on a new higher stage.

Your current visit will be an epoch-making occasion in providing a new milestone in the annals of glorious Korea-China friendship and an important event conducive to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

Korea-China friendship has long and deep historical roots and the annals of Korea-China relations are full of numerous moving facts and beautiful stories.

As Chinese comrades and we proudly stress, the Korean and Chinese peoples have been closely knit together for their common ideologies and ideals and always share life and death, weal and woe, overcoming trials together and fighting bloody decisive battles together.

The communists and peoples of our two countries fought shoulder to shoulder against the imperialism of yesterday and against the imperialism of today. They fought side by side on Chinese and Korean territories and have fought side by side before and after they seized power.

In this course the two peoples keenly felt that they are united inseparably as lips to teeth, by the unbreakable ties of kinship.

Indeed, the peoples of Korea and China are old comrades-in-arms who have closely supported and cooperated with each other at the cost of blood and lives in the protracted common struggle; they are genuine class brothers firmly branded for identical ideas and goals and dependable allies who realize friendship, cooperation and mutual aid on the principle of complete equality and mutual respect.

Our Party and people are following with a feeling of internationalist solidarity and deep interest all changes taking place in China and all successes registered by its people.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China the courageous and industrious Chinese people, through a long, arduous struggle, won the victory of the people's revolution and built a powerful new socialist state in the vast land of China.

The Chinese revolution has greeted a new historic turning point, and the looks of China have been radically altered and a fundamental change brought about in the life of the Chinese people in recent years, under the tested guidance of Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping and other leaders of the Communist Party of China.

Today in China the stability and unity of the whole party and all the nationalities have been achieved across the country, the national economy is developing at a high tempo, the social tone and order have been further improved and the efforts to develop socialist spiritual civilization are quite successful.

With a great ambition the Chinese people continue to implement the spirit of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and are opening a new phase of socialist modernisation in all-round way.

The Communist Party of China endeavours to solve, in conformity with the country's specific conditions and its people's will, the problems of reunifying the whole nation by bringing Taiwan back to the fold of the motherland and regaining sovereignty over Hong Kong, which are arousing sympathy among the world's people.

The People's Republic of China which has grown in strength as a powerful peace force in Asia today actively strives for world peace and progress of mankind, pursuing an independent foreign policy, and exercises a great influence on the international relations.

It gives us a great pleasure to note that the internal situation of China is improving greatly and her external prestige rising. We sincerely wish the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people greater victories and successes in the future.

Comrades,

Comrade Hu Yaobang and Chinese comrades have visited our country carrying with them the class solidarity of the fraternal Chinese people and tremendously inspired our people, at a time when tension is being heightened on the Korean Peninsula and the attention of the world focussed on the Korean question.

Today the Korean question is a matter of pressing urgency which should not be looked on in world politics but be solved without delay.

Unless an end is put to the present national division and military confrontation on the Korean Peninsula, it is impossible to think about a durable peace and security in the world, not to mention peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Our Party is striving for peaceful solution of the Korean question through dialogue and negotiation, proceeding from its national duty for the Korean people and the mission it assumes before the times for humanity.

The question can never be settled by means of threatening others with "strength" and forcing one's will upon others. It will only aggravate confrontation and cause military conflicts in the end.

Dialogue alone will make it possible to prevent the danger of war and turn the situation in favour of peace and peaceful reunification.

It was from this viewpoint that we put forward a new proposal to hold tripartite talks by letting the south Korean authorities participate in the talks between us and the United States on an equal footing.

The tripartite talks are a most realistic formula of negotiation to improve relations between the DPRK and the USA and between the north and the south standing in confrontation with each other and provide a guarantee of peace in Korea and a precondition for her independent and peaceful reunification, without contradicting each other's interests.

However, the parties to negotiation with us are unwilling to come out to the talks, claiming that they are dubious about sincerity in our peaceful proposal, even before sitting face to face with us.

It is a consistent policy of our Party and the DPRK Government to fight in defence of peace against war.

The struggle goal of our Party and people is to build socialism and communism and for this, we need peace, not war. It is only in peace that the people can build a free and happy, new life with creative labour.

Our people set great store by the gains of socialism achieved through an arduous and protracted struggle at the cost of blood and sweat and do not want in the least that they are destroyed again by war.

Ardently desirous of a durable peace, our people are now carrying on numerous construction projects of eternal value in all parts of the country to attain the great ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction, upholding the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In face of this stark reality, no one who is not bereft of reason will say that we do not want a genuine peace but are making a "camouflaged peace offensive."

If the United States and the south Korean authorities really want peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, they must accept our serious peaceful initiative in good faith and have contact with us without delay to seek the solution of the problem.

I would like to take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government for fully supporting our tripartite talks proposal and making every possible effort to put it into effect, regarding our Party and people's cause of national reunification as their own task linked with the Chinese revolution.

Our people will definitively achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification with the strong support and encouragement of the Chinese people and the peoples of other socialist countries, the international working class, Third World peoples, oppressed nations and all the progressive people of the world.

It is a steadfast policy of our Party and an invariable will of our people to consolidate and develop for ever the indestructible Korea-China friendship with a long historical tradition spanning more than half a century.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people will, in the future, too, treasure the traditional friendship between Korea and China and do all they can to safeguard and promote it for ever.

No force on earth can block the road of the communists and peoples of Korea and China advancing in firm unity under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and we will be ever-victorious on this road of common struggle.

Long live the everlasting and fraternal friendship and unity between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Communist Party of China and between the Korean and Chinese peoples!

Long live the Communist Party of China!

Long live peace in Asia and the world!

During Reagan Visit China Demanded American Withdrawal from S. Korea

Speech of General Secretary Hu Yaobang

At Pyongyang Mass Meeting

Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, delivered a speech at a Pyongyang mass meeting held at the Kim Il Sung Square on the afternoon of May 6 in his welcome. Follows the full text of his speech:

Respected Comrade Kim Il Sung,

Respected Comrades Party and Government leading cadres of Korea,

Dear comrades of Pyongyang,

We are deeply moved by this grand and enthusiastic mass meeting arranged by the supreme leaders of Korea and glorious Pyongyang citizens in our welcome, and we deem it a great pleasure and honor.

I visited your heroic country together with Comrade Deng Xiaoping two years ago. Today here in your beautiful country again, we gained great encouragement at the sight of the more heroic looks of the Korean people, the more grand and graceful appearance of Pyongyang and the more vibrant stamina in all fields of Korea. Permit me to extend warmest greetings and high considerations to you and to the Workers' Party of Korea, the DPRK Government and the Korean people on behalf of the Communist Party, Government and people of China.

In the last two days, I and Comrade Yang Shangkun amply exchanged views with Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Kim Jong Il on the present international situation, especially the situation of Asia and the Korean Peninsula and the ways of reunifying Korea peacefully. Like the several talks before, the talks between us this time successfully proceeded in a very cordial and sincere atmosphere and we reached a consensus of views at the talks. Availing myself of this opportunity, I solemnly reclarify from this grand rostrum that the Communist Party, Government and people of China support with might and main the Korean people in their cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country against foreign interference.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and the Workers' Party of Korea have long consistently called for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and strenuously fought to carry it into practice. At the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in 1980, Comrade Kim Il Sung proposed that the country be reunified through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on condition that north and south recognize and tolerate each other's ideology and social system. In January this year, a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK advanced a proposal for tripartite talks of the north and the south of Korea and the United States in order to discuss and solve the problems of easing tension on the Korean Peninsula and reunifying it peacefully. Your sincere attitude and tireless efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question enjoy the warm support of the entire Korean people including those in the southern half and welcome and approval of all countries and peoples of the world that love peace and advocate justice.

The Korean nation is a great nation with a long history of thousands of years, an industrious, valiant, courageous and enterprising nation which deeply loves independence and freedom and a talented nation which has made an important contribution to the civilization of mankind. In modern times, all of the Korean nation have fought for independence and liberation, democracy and progress for more than a century. The Korean people who had been subjected to the 36 years of colonial oppression have had to suffer the division of the country into north and south for 39 years. Although the people in the northern half of Korea have won independence and liberation and achieved brilliant successes in socialist construction under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea, the north and the south of Korea have not yet been reunified and are still in tense confrontation. This has laid grave obstacles which must be removed for the independent and peaceful development of the Korean nation as a whole. As a result, it is the greatest national desire and supreme national task of the entire Korean people to put an end to the protracted, unfortunate division of Korea into north and south, force the U.S. troops out of the southern half of Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification. I can assure you that when this great goal is attained, it will mark a new beginning in the history of the nearly 60 million Korean people and usher in a new epoch.

The Korean Peninsula is situated in the land-sea vantage point of Northeast Asia and holds an important strategic position. The prolonged division of Korea into north and south not only brings grave harm to the Korean nation but also is not good for security and stability in the countries in Northeast Asia and the Asian-Pacific region as a whole. Therefore, the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea has a deep and far-reaching influence on the present international situation; it is an important task closely related to all the peace-loving states and peoples in the Asian-Pacific region and the rest of the world.

The proposal for confederation advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea to attain the great goal of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is a reasonable and realistic proposal. Realizing peaceful reunification in the framework of confederation means that "One side should not force its own things on or swallow up the other" and the two sides live in harmony, recognizing each other's ideology and social system, as is noted in the document of the Third Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK. No one has a reason to oppose talks based on the spirit that one side should not swallow the other. As the large-scale Korean War was brought to an armistice through talks more than 30 years ago, it is imperative and possible still today to turn the armistice into a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula and reunify the north and south of Korea peacefully through new talks.

The way of the peaceful reunification of Korea which the Korean Party and Government proposed and are striving for is a bright way of converting war into friendly visits and conforming to reason and people's sentiments. This truly represents the unanimous demand of the entire Korean people and the national sense of obligation of the Korean nation as a whole, reckons the permanent development of the posterity of the Korean nation and takes into consideration security and stability in the countries of the Asian-Pacific region and the cause of world peace. We are struck with deep admiration at and support with might and main this great foresightedness, distinguished intelligence and vigorous stamina of you standing in the van of the trend of history.

China has always resolutely opposed the U.S. military presence in south Korea and its interference in the internal affairs of Korea. When the U.S. president visited China recently, Chinese leaders including me frankly reiterated the stand of China fully supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and demanded that the United States withdraw its troops from south Korea of its own accord, support the reunification of the north and south of Korea in the framework of confederation through talks and thus act in favor of a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula.

It is an irresistible trend of history to reunify a country and unite a nation. The master of the Korean Peninsula is the Korean people. They have the capacity of deciding on the destiny of the nation and shaping its future. It is unthinkable for such a great nation as the Korean nation to be split artificially forever. Anyone who seeks only his personal interests and ignores the supreme interest of national reunification will be despised and forsaken by the entire Korean people including the south Korean people.

China-Korea relationship is not an ordinary relationship. Our two peoples have always supported each other. The Korean people have rendered valuable support to the revolutionary cause and socialist construction in our country and the struggle to have Taiwan returned to the motherland. On behalf of the Party, Government and people of China, I express heartfelt thanks to the Party, Government and people of Korea.

In recent years, our country has done a lot of work to remove the grave consequences of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and worked out the basic state policy of realizing four modernizations and building socialist spiritual and material civilization with concentrated efforts for the development and prosperity of the country and the affluent and happy life of the people. To this end, we have enforced with a considerable success a series of new policies at home and, in external relations, have striven to develop friendly relations with many countries of the world on the five principles of peaceful coexistence and preserve world peace against hegemonism. We will maintain the foreign policy of independence and sovereignty and stand on the side of the Third World countries forever. We will strive to promote friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries who are friendly toward China. We will never pursue hegemony nor yield to the pressure of any hegemonism. We resolutely oppose all the hegemonic acts of occupying other's territory and threatening the security of other country, be it in any form.

We solemnly declare here before the Korean people that the Chinese people are your brothers who will share sweets and bitters, glory and shame, life and death with the Korean people forever.

In conclusion, I express once again the belief that no matter how much difficulties and trials may crop up on the road ahead, the Korean people will surely reunify their country independently and peacefully by their own efforts with the support of the world people and become a great force defending peace in northeast Asia. The Korean people will and can attain this great goal without fail. You will achieve peace, reunification and new, greater progress. An independent, sovereign and prosperous new Korea where nearly 60 million fellow countrymen live together will surely appear in the East of the world.

Long live the heroic Korean people!

Long live the victory of the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country!

Long live the great friendship and solidarity between the parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea!

A platform of a Pyongyang mass meeting of more than 200,000 working people of various strata. President Kim Il Sung, accompanied by party and state leading cadres, attended the mass meeting together with General Secretary Hu Yaobang and vice-Chairman Yang Shangkun. (KCNA Radiophoto)

(Continued from Page 1)

China participated in the Korean War on the side of the Korean people against the Americans and their allies and is a signatory country to the Korean Armistice Agreement which south Korea, under American instigations, refused to sign. During the Korean War, the south Koreans handed the prerogative of supreme command on their armed forces to the American commander in south Korea. All the south Korean armed forces are under the American-led combined forces command, though the south Korean constitution states that the south Korean chief executive is commander-in-chief of the local army.

A full support was expressed by Mr. Hu Yaobang for the bi-system confederal reunification proposal of President Kim Il Sung which was advanced in October, 1980, a proposal Mr. Hu called "a reasonable and realistic proposal." "The way of the peaceful reunification," Mr. Hu Yaobang said, "which the Korean party and government proposed and are striving for is a bright way of converting war into friendly visits and conforming to reason and people's sentiments." The Chinese leader said that the proposal "truly represents the unanimous demand of the entire Korean people and the national sense of obligation of the Korean nation as a whole, reckons the permanent development of the posterity of the Korean nation and takes into consideration security and stability in the countries of the Asian-Pacific region and the cause of world peace."

What may deserve particular attention is the fact that present in the three rounds of talks between the two leaders were top-ranking military officials from the two sides. Though no details were given on the topic of military nature, the presence of military officials in the summits indicates an exchange of views on military issues of mutual concern.

Both the DPRK and China have a mutual defense treaty since 1961. But no joint command exists, with no Chinese troops stationed on any part of Korean soil. China is on the record to come to the aid of Korea in case of an attack from the United States and south Korea. Taiwan, part of sacred Chinese territory, is presently American control.

Chinese military officials repeatedly declared, Korea and China are in the same boat, and Korean military officials said, Korea is the front and China is the great rear, with interdependent relations formed.

Present on the three rounds of meetings between the Korean and Chinese leaders were Gen. O Jin U, Minister of People's Armed Forces and Lt. Gen. Pak Jung Guk, former senior member to the Korean Armistice Agreement on the Korean side. Chinese participants were Gen. Yang Shangkun, Permanent vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Party and Gen. Xu Win, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

During their stay, General Secretary Hu Yaobang, the accompany military officials and other members of the party visited units of the Korean People's Army, including a naval unit.

The coming of Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang to Korea for a week-long stay at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung is part of the Korean leader's strenuous search for a negotiated settlement of the Korean question in a bid to avert nuclear holocaust resulting from a renewed fratricide and bring about a durable peace in the "Land of Morning Calm."

President Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people are all united in their commitment to a peaceful reunification of their divided homeland as they are determined not to let their five thousand-year nation fall victim to big power rivalry once again.

The risk of fratricide and the threat of nuclear holocaust have sharply increased in Korea as a result of the rise to power of Gen. Chon Du Hwan responsible for the massacre in Kwangju and the decision of the United States to deploy intermediate nuclear missiles to south Korea. The danger was illustrated by the Rangoon bombing incident engineered by the south Koreans to trap the DPRK and discredit its international image.

This is the way the proposal of the Korean leader–to have a bi-system confederal state established as a unified government of Korea and the recent offer to enter three-way talks with the United States and south Korea – should be viewed and interpreted.

President Kim Il Sung made the following comment in his May 6 banquet speech:

"Today the Korean question is a matter of pressing urgency which should not be looked on in world politics but be solved without delay.

"Unless an end is put to the present national division and military confrontation on the Korean Peninsula, it is impossible to think about a durable peace and security in the world, not to mention peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification."

A true picture of the ongoing conflicts on the Korean Peninsula is not that of north-south confrontation as drawn by the American and their clients in Seoul, but that of the Korean people against the Americans. The Americans are real rulers of south Korea; without American support will the south Korean client junta collapse overnight. As a matter of fact, the present junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan, lacking popular support and legitimacy, is managing to remain in power only thanks to the presence of American troops in south Korea.

The alleged threat from the north is an all-purpose anti-communist bogyman to justify the installation of the puppet regime and the presence of American troops. Such allegation matter-of-factly holds no water firstly because the north has no material and financial resources to respond in kind to the arms buildup in south Korea where the Americans deploy nuclear weapons and most sophisticated weaponry and secondly peaceful construction and the national interests of the Korean people are the foremost concern of the northern government, while anti-communist confrontation and total service to the American policy conduct are the *raison d'être* of the south junta and the American armed forces in south Korea.

Calling into question the American and south Korean motive behind the "camouflaged peace offensive" allegations, President Kim Il Sung denied that his government has any plan to invade the south and explained his policy conduct. Recalling that his party and government are striving for peaceful solution of the Korean question can never be settled by means of threatening others with 'strenght' and forcing one's will upon others."

Such behavior, the Korean President said, will "only aggravate confrontation" and end up in "military conflicts." "Dialogue alone will make it possible to prevent the danger of war and turn the situation in favour of peace and peaceful reunification," he added.

As an illustration of the least desire of the Korean people to desire the renewal of conflicts, President Kim Il Sung cited impressive gains of socialism which were attained "through an arduous and protracted struggle" and "at cost of blood and sweat." The gains he emphatically said the Korean people never want to see "destroyed again in war."

"Ardently desirous of a durable peace," the Korean leader declared, "our people are now carrying on numerous construction projects of eternal value in all parts of the country to attain the great ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction, upholding the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea."

Only those who have a vicious political ambition regarding on Korea allege that "we do not want a genuine peace but are making a 'camouflaged peace offensive,' " the Korean President stressed.

Declaring the goal of his party and government to be "the building of socialism and communism," the Korean leader argued, "For this we need peace, not war." "It is only in peace that the people can build a free and happy, new life with creative labor."

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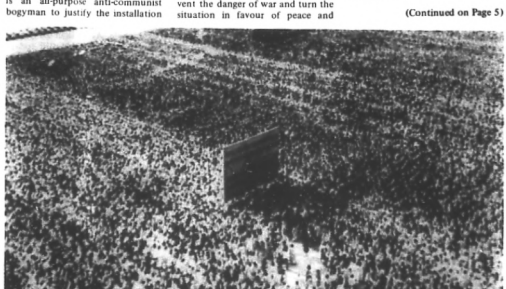

Photo shows a grand Pyongyang mass meeting with the participation of more than 200,000 Pyongyangites held on May 6 at the Kim Il Sung Square in welcome of General Secretary Hu Yaobang. (KCNA Radiophoto)

◀ General Secretary Hu Yaobang, together with President Kim Il Sung, May 9 inspected the Komdok General Mining Enterprise. (KCNA Radiophoto)

▼ Mr. Kim Jong Il exchanged greetings with General Secretary Hu Yaobang on May 7. (KCNA Radiophoto)

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Explaining such background of the three-way talks proposal which was originally advanced by the Americans, President Kim Il Sung stated, "The tripartite talks are a most realistic formula of negotiation to improve relations between the DPRK and the U.S.A. and between the north and the south standing in confrontation with each to her and a precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification, without contradicting each other's interests."

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Radio Beijing reported on May 12 Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang, arriving in a border city of Yenchi from the seven-day Korea trip that day, revealed that the Chinese side had already communicated to the American government the desire of the DPRK government to negotiate with Washington the question of withdrawal of American troops from south Korea.

General Secretary Hu Yaobang was quoted as saying, "Our hope is that the American authorities will attach importance to the just claim of the Korean side and settle this issue step by step through contacts and negotiation."

Disclosing the contentions of his talks with Korean President Kim Il Sung, Mr. Hu Yaobang said, "President Kim Il Sung again and again expressed his heartfelt desire to see relaxation of tensions and long-term stability on the Korean Peninsula. He denied the plan to strike the south which would result in the destruction of the economic construction built with much effort."

"An allegation in some quarters that the north will attach the south is a far-fetched nonsense," said Mr. Hu Yaobang, according to a broadcast by Beijing TV on the night of May 12.

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Unprecedented Fervent Welcome

Arriving in Pyongyang by special train from Beijing on May 4, Chinese Communist Party General Secretary was received with unprecedented fervent welcome, with a total of more than two million turning out to see the Chinese guests through his stay in Korea.

Mr. Hu Yaobang brought gifts to both President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il, details of which were not given.

Mr. Kim Jong Il accompanied the visiting Chinese General Secretary on his May 5 visits to Mangyongdae, the spiritual birthplace of the Korean people, to a unit of the Korean People's Army and to the Chilgol Cooperative Farm in the Mangyongdae district.

Some 200,000 Pyongyangites got together on the Kim Il Sung Square in welcome of the visiting Chinese leader, where President Kim Il Sung and General Secretary Hu Yaobang made speeches.

The visiting Chinese leader on May 7 left for a local tour, accompanied by President Kim Il Sung, which took the two to Wonsan, Hamhung and Chongjin. From Chongjin, the Chinese leader took a special train to cross the Korea-China border.

More than 300,000 citizens lined the streets of Hamhung City on May 7 to welcome the visit of Mr. Hu Yaobang to a leading industrial center of the DPRK.

Mr. Hu Yaobang, accompanied by President Kim Il Sung, inspected the February 8 Vinalon Factory, a chemical fire plant built with Korean design and material as a pride of Juche Korea, and a unit of the Korean People's Army and another KPA unit.

The Chinese leader and his party were "deeply impressed by the sight of the People's Army soldiers firmly preparing themselves politically and ideologically and in military technique and guarding the defenseline of the country as firmly as an iron wall in hearty response to the military line of self-reliant defence of the WPK," according to a dispatch of the Korean Central News Agency.

Leaving Hamhung on May 8 by special train, Mr. Hu Yaobang and President Kim Il Sung arrived in Chongjin, a city of iron and an international port city on the East Coast of Korea, on May 9.

During his stay, Chinese leader Mr. Hu Yaobang, accompanied by President Kim Il Sung, visited on May 9 the Komdok General Mining Enterprise, a major mine of non-ferrous metals and the next day the Kim Chaek Iron Works and Chongjin Port.

Commenting on the port, Mr. Hu Yaobang said, "This port is a bridge linking the peoples of the two countries."

On May 10, more than 300,000 citizens of Chongjin turned out to welcome the Chinese leader.

Artistes presented on May 7 bouquets to President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary Hu Yaobang and vice-Chairman Yang Shangkun at the broad Kaeson Square, Wonsan, a port city. (KCNA Radiophoto)

We Are Greatly Satisfied with Successful Conclusion of Korean Trip

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

Follows the full text of the speech made by President Kim Il Sung at the grand banquet arranged by Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in Chongjin on May 10:

Esteemed Comrade General Secretary Hu Yaobang,

Esteemed Comrade Yang Shangkun,

Dear comrades from China,

Comrades,

Comrade Hu Yaobang and other Chinese friends of ours will bid farewell to us and depart for home tomorrow after their visit to this country, which has given a deep impression to our people.

I would like to express deep gratitude to Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Yang Shangkun for their kind invitation to this grand banquet given on the eve of their departure.

Comrade Hu Yaobang's current visit to Korea, brief as it is, has borne good fruit in that we have had mutual understanding and sincere trust in each other.

We have had sincere and informal meetings and talks on several occasions to meticulously analyse the international issues of common concern, especially the problems concerning the situation in Asia and the Korean Peninsula and the peaceful reunification of Korea and reconfirmed the consensus of our views and stands.

This is the greatest success in our meeting this time.

We hope the leaders of our two countries will have frequent mutual visits and meetings to share experience in the efforts to accomplish the common cause and to discuss joint measures.

Comrade Hu Yaobang, you have done a great deal, indeed, during your current visit to strengthen and develop Korea-China friendship in spite of your fatigue. Making the journey of a tight schedule without a single day's rest, you have visited many factories, farm villages and construction sites in Pyongyang, Wonsan, Hamhung, Komdok and Chongjin and units of the People's Army, greatly encouraging our people and the officers and men of the People's Army in their struggle.

We felt true friendship in your vigorous activity and were deeply moved.

Comrade Hu Yaobang, at the Pyongyang mass meeting and everywhere you went, you have reiterated, in particular, the consistent stand of the Communist Party and people of China that support our people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification, thus giving our people great inspiration and confidence.

We express our high respect for you, Comrade Hu Yaobang, who have performed the brilliant feats this time in the annals of Korea-China friendship by your tireless, energetic activities.

Comrade Hu Yaobang, your current visit to our country has been a great auspicious event for our people.

At the news of your visit, the people across the country, men and women, young and old, turned out to streets and squares with immense joy and welcomed you with warm feelings of revolutionary friendship and wild enthusiasm which is unprecedented.

When meeting you, our people expressed firm support for and solidarity with the Chinese people in their just cause of fulfilling the programme of socialist modernization, reunifying the whole country through the return of Taiwan to the motherland and restoring sovereignty over Hong Kong in accordance with the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

Each of the days we spent with Chinese comrades this time has really been a meaningful day which eloquently reaffirmed the unshakable determination of the two Parties and peoples to treasure and glorify for ever the historical tradition of Korea-China friendship.

We express great satisfaction with the successful conclusion of Comrade Hu Yaobang's current visit to our country.

We are firmly determined to consolidate the success in the current Korea visit of Chinese comrades and thus continue to strengthen and develop Korea-China friendship in conformity with the developing revolution in our two countries and the desires of our two peoples.

In whatever trials that may come in the future, we will invariably fight on shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people.

Please remember, back home, our brotherly regards to Comrade Deng Xiaoping, Comrade Li Xiannian and other leading cadres of China and the entire Chinese people.

At this place of farewell, I wish you good health on your way back home, and permit me to propose a toast to a lasting friendship and solidarity between the parties and peoples of Korea and China,

To peace in Asia and the rest of the world,

To the good health and long life of Comrade General Secretary Hu Yaobang,

To the health of Comrade Yang Shangkun,

To the health of dear guests from China and

To the health of all comrades present here.

Korean Interests, Views Must Come First in Korean Question

Speech of General Secretary Hu Yaobang

Follows the full text of the speech of Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, at the grand banquet he arranged in honor of President Kim Il Sung in Chongjin on May 10:

Respected Comrade Kim Il Sung,

Respected leading comrades of the Korean Party and Government and army,

Dear comrades,

Our official goodwill visit is drawing to a close.

During our visit we have been accorded very grand welcome and hospitality by the Korean Party and Government, army and people. Everywhere the entire citizens turned out to welcome and bid farewell to us. Their total number is estimated at more than two million.

The strong emotion from the depth of the hearts of the welcomers and the colorful and grand scenes pull at our heartstrings every moment.

Especially, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, in spite of the trouble and urgency of his affairs, found time to accompany us in person in the inspection and visit and had cordial conversations with us. This we will remember till the end of our lives.

I and Comrade Yang Shangkun and all the Chinese comrades present here, express deep thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung and to Comrade Kim Jong Il, to the leading comrades of the Korean Party and Government and army and the entire Korean comrades present here and deep regret at parting.

During our visit, we went round Pyongyang, Wonsan, Hamhung, Komdok and Chongjin one after another and inspected factories, a mine, a port, a rural village, cultural and educational institutions and military units.

Having cordial reunions with many leading comrades of Korea in the capital and local areas, we met old friends and made acquaintance with a number of new friends.

We have had broad contacts with Korean people and seen at first hand the emotional sight of your people, men and women, old and young, struggling to build socialism and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, holding high the banner of three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

While staying here, we have been very deeply impressed by the revolutionary spirit of constant advance of the Korean people, their high revolutionary enthusiasm, their admirable moral traits, cultured, courteous and disciplined, strict organisation and high effectiveness in work. We should learn from all this. We genuinely rejoice at your achievements and sincerely wish you a brighter future.

During the visit we informed each other and fully exchanged views with Comrade Kim Il Sung and leading comrades of the Korean Party and Government on the current international situation, especially on the situation in Asia and the Korean Peninsula, on the way of the peaceful reunification of Korea and a series of important problems of mutual concern and reached a complete unanimity of views there. Needless to say, this will give a powerful impetus to the further development of Sino-Korean friendship and strengthening of mutual support and cooperation between our two Parties and two countries and to the security and stability of Asian and Pacific countries and to the cause of world peace and have an active, deep-going and momentous influence on them.

Generally speaking, we are deeply satisfied with this visit. We will report the successes of this visit to our Party Central Committee.

We will remember the deepest and close fraternal friendship of the Korean people for the Chinese people and convey them to our Party members and entire people.

We will also inform the heads of relevant countries of your wise views and some reasonable proposals concerning the problem of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. We consider that as regards the Korean question politicians of any countries concerned should respect the interests and desires, views and claims of the Korean people and only then could they achieve success in keeping with the flow of history and, otherwise, they could achieve no success and would suffer a setback.

We are convinced that the Korean people's great goal of independent and peaceful reunification of the country will surely be attained and the fellow countrymen in north and south remaining divided for a long period will certainly be reunited. Then, we will see in reality what is sung in "The Flower Girl", an immortal masterpiece of the Korean people we appreciated in Pyongyang: "The darkness has given way to the new morn of liberty and light. Brother and sisters come together singing of happiness now."

Dear comrades,

In your country there goes the old saying "Deep-rooted tree does not shake in the wind and water of deep spring does not dry in drought." No force on earth can divide the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea closely linked together by their many years of history of common struggle and common ideal. The great Sino-Korean friendship nursed together by Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai and Comrade Kim Il Sung and based on Marxism-Leninism and internationalism will be everlasting and shine through all ages.

Tomorrow we will leave your beautiful country for home. Before leaving I solemnly declare once again that the Communist Party, Government and people of China will always treasure and defend the Sino-Korean friendship as the apple of an eye and continue to unswervingly support you with might and main till you win final victory in your just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung will shortly leave on an important foreign tour.

I wish you bon voyage and satisfactory success in your visit.

In concluding, may I propose this toast to the great Sino-Korean friendship,

To the development and prosperity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the happiness of the people,

To an early accomplishment of the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea,

To the health and longevity of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, so that he may continue to lead the Korean people energetically to a new victory,

To the health of the leading comrades of the Korean Party, Government and army,

And to the health of all the Korean comrades present here.

Disarmament, N-Free Zones Needed

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a speech at the grand banquet he arranged at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of May 5 in honour of Mr. Anker Joergensen, Chairman of the Danish Social Democratic Party, and his companion on a visit to Korea. Follows the full text of the speech:

Esteemed Mr. Chairman Anker Joergensen and madame,

Comrades,

Esteemed Mr. Joergensen and his companion are kind enough to come a long way to our country from the far-off Northern Europe.

First of all, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the entire Korean people and on my own behalf, I should like to offer warm welcome to Mr. Chairman Joergensen and madame at this meaningful place.

Though this is your first visit to our country, Mr. Joergensen, you are widely known among our people as a veteran trade union leader and state and party leader of Denmark and as a prominent figure in the Socialist International.

You have long carried out righteous activities for the working people's well-being, peace, democracy and social progress and exerted great efforts for friendship between Korea and Denmark. That is why our people have received you respectfully and warmly.

We feel very much pleased to get acquainted and from close friendship with you this time.

In deepening mutual understanding and building confidence between parties, it is of great importance for their leaders to visit and contact with each other and exchange experiences and views.

Your current visit to our country will, no doubt, open up a broader avenue and an encouraging prospect in the development of friendly relations between our two Parties.

Our two Parties maintain the same fundamental position in holding fast to *chajusong* (independence), though they are fighting to fulfil different tasks under the different conditions of the Far East and Northern Europe.

It is precisely on the basis of this commonness that our two Parties formed ties of friendship and have cooperated with each other. This is a reflection of the trend of our age towards *chajusong*.

The present age is a new age of history, an age of *chajusong* in which the world's people oppose all forms of domination and subjugation and demand *chajusong* and many countries advance along the road to national independence and *chajusong*.

Today mankind is confronted with the task of accelerating this trend of our age more forcefully so as to build an independent and peaceful new world where the sovereignty of all countries and nations will have been fully realized and there will be no aggression and war.

The Danish Social Democratic Party, active in Europe where developed countries are concentrated, is now making great contributions to achieving independence and securing peace in that part of the world.

Your Party which has a long history and is the largest political party in Denmark, is supported by the masses because it has set it as its basic objective to build a democratic socialist society and strives to provide the people with social equality and freedom.

Particularly, your Party has proposed it as an important task of its foreign policy to ease the East-West tension and narrow down the gap between the North and the South in economic development, and is vigorously carrying on an anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement and the activities to establish a new equitable international economic order. This, we consider, conforms with the aspirations of the peace-loving people of the world and the interests of the developing countries.

We note with pleasure that your Party exercises a great influence in the public and political circles of Denmark and holds a legitimate place on the international arena, too, and we wish you greater successes in your future activities.

Our Party has held fast to an independent stand from the very inception to this date and pursued the Juche-oriented policy to solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction, in keeping with the realities of our country and the interests of our people and relying on our people's own efforts.

We build socialism in our own way and endeavour to solve the question of the country's reunification on the principle of national self-determination, and, in external relations, too, we carry out a policy of opposing interferences of outside forces in our internal affairs and respecting others' sovereignty and dignity.

Proceeding from its invariable peace policy, our Party is strongly opposed to aggression, domination and war against other countries.

While striving to prevent the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula and solve the Korean question peacefully through dialogue and negotiation, our Party calls for a general and complete disarmament, including nuclear armament reduction, and is struggling to establish nuclear-free and peace zones everywhere in the world, thus fulfilling the peaceful mission it has assumed for the Korean people and the world's people.

Independence, friendship and peace are the fundamental idea underlying the foreign policy of our Party. In accordance with this idea, our Party promotes friendly, cooperative and good-neighbourly relations with many parties in the world.

It is quite inspiring that in Europe, socialist parties and social democratic parties which aspire for independence have come into power one after another and exert a great influence upon the development of the world's political situation.

Our Party attaches great importance to the cooperative relationship with the socialist parties and social democratic parties of European countries and sets great store by the friendship with the Danish Social Democratic Party, in particular, and is determined to keep on developing it.

In conclusion, I hope you to make yourselves at home and spend fruitful and pleasant days visiting and resting during your stay in our country, and may I propose a toast to the friendship and cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Danish Social Democratic Party,

To the health and happiness of esteemed Mr. Chairman Joergensen and madame and

To the health of all comrades present here.

N-Weapons in East and West Have to Be Reduced

Speech of Chairman Anker Joergensen

Mr. Anker Joergensen, Chairman of the Danish Social Democratic Party, made a speech at a banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on the evening of May 5 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of him and his companion on a visit to the DPRK.

Follows the full text of his speech:

Dear Comrade President Kim Il Sung,

First, on behalf of our Party and on my own behalf I want to thank you very much for your kind invitation to your country.

We in the Danish Social Democratic Party think it very important that there are very good contacts and understanding between us and that we have possibilities to exchange our views. I'll also tell you that we have been very glad when you and your Party have sent several delegations including party delegations to Denmark, with which I have very often had contacts.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Denmark are very far away from each other, first of all, geographically, but also our culture, our history and our political system are very different. But just therefore, we in my Party think that we need to have this good contact and cooperation.

I know very well that your history has been very tormenting. First of all, your Party and your country have suffered much from the war directly. We know very well that your wonderful city of Pyongyang today was destroyed by more than 400,000 bombs during the war. Therefore, it is very difficult for me to understand how you have been able to rebuild your city as we see today. Yesterday I and my wife saw some of your city and I was very much impressed by your achievements.

We also understand that you President Kim Il Sung has been the outstanding leader of a very long, hard-fought struggle for the independence of your country.

I understand that your people want to be free from any domination of big countries. One of the big tasks before the Korean people is to promote the reunification of Korea. I understand very well that one people want to live in one country: So I absolutely support your struggle in favour of this goal.

I really hope that it is possible for you to reach this justified goal with peaceful and democratic means through a realistic negotiation between the north and the south of Korea in a way acceptable to the entire Korean people.

I know how much you President Kim Il Sung have worked with all your devotion for the independence of this wonderful country and the happiness of your people.

I have had some experiences in the same direction. During the Second World War Denmark was occupied from 1940 to 1945 by the German troops and we fought against the occupation forces. I think our struggle was a hard one. But I am sure we can't compare with all the tormented events as you and your country have experienced.

Today, your country, the D.P.R.K. has turned into a developed country from a very poor country which was under the occupation of the imperialist forces in the past.

Now yours is an independent country where your people lead a very good and healthy life. Your productivity in both industry and agriculture is very high. This development is very fantastic.

I'll also say that it is wonderful to see your happy people: All your people have jobs, all of them like to work and look glad and satisfied. The children and school pupils in blue and white uniforms are optimistic, and this young generation is the hope and future of your country.

You have built your society in a quite other way than we have done in Denmark. You have reached many of your goals fantastically fast. This is possible because you President Kim Il Sung have shown your people the way to follow and your people stay behind their leader and also because your people really wanted to build their country wonderfully again.

Your people have worked enormously. I am really impressed by it. The willingness and discipline of your people are on a very high level.

We in Denmark began to build up our industry and our democracy from 1849. Since this year we had political democracy in our country. At the beginning our women had no right to vote. Now I can say that we not only have democracy for a long time but also used it.

We are a monarchy and our queen is the highest representative for our country. But it is also absolutely true when I say it is the people, the parliament and the government that make all the political decisions. Therefore, I think I am right when I say that we are very near to what we think, that is a real democracy.

We have built up a society where we, through the trade union and the Social Democratic Party, have a strong influence on the development of our society.

I think our social welfare state has reached a very high degree of social security and the workers on the working place have developed influence and right to cooperation about the common problems in the production.

Our Party, the Social Democratic Party, led the country for many years.

Sometimes for a short period there were liberal governments or conservative governments. But the Social Democratic Party came back to power again. The parliamentarian democracy can, in many aspects, be a difficult way, to develop the country. But nevertheless, we think it is the best way.

Since 1924, we have had the government, interrupted for a short period. Just now we have a coalition government by some conservative and liberal parties. Of course we are absolutely not satisfied with that and we fight against this government with all democratic means. But also today it is possible to stop many of the conservative initiatives as the government wants to promote.

We in Denmark are not satisfied with the development of the international situation. I am thinking both on the economic crisis that has been going on for the most of the 10 years. But we also follow the development of the security problems very narrowly. We think that all the people have to fight very actively to promote all kinds of work in favour of peace.

We follow very narrowly the technical development in our country. We agree with our trade union movement that we need to shorten our work hours from 40 to 35 hours a week. We think it can be right when the state takes over some kind of ownership. But in the big part of production, we prefer to find a way in the future what we call the economic democracy. It is a way where the workers come, in a still higher degree, to be part of ownership. And we have worked out a proposal in our parliament and fight for a political development of our ownership in this direction in favour of the workers.

At the same time we are a member of NATO and we want to stay there. But we fight against the deployment and development of nuclear weapons. We think that the nuclear weapons in the East and the West have to be reduced and that the best way, if possible, is that we should have this kind of weapons removed away.

This is a way we can secure the future.

Dear Comrade President Kim Il Sung,

Once more I want to thank you very much for kind invitation.

I was very glad for the talks we had today. I think the talks are very useful and open-hearted discussions.

I also thank you very much for the speech you made tonight at this banquet in high appraisal of our Party and myself.

I want to thank very much once more dear President Kim Il Sung, your Party and the Korean people for the warm welcome and kind hospitality.

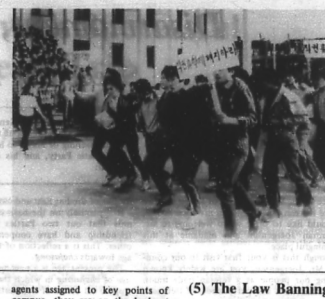
I sincerely wish you, dear President, great successes in your work and your people still greater progress in the future.

I want to wish not only your people but also all mankind peace.

Finally, may I propose a toast to the friendship and cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Danish Social Democratic Party, to the long life and good health of dear President Kim Il Sung,

And to the health of all people present here.

Students of Koryo Univ. Continue Anti-Chon Action



For the third straight day, more than 1,000 students of Seoul's Koryo university demonstrated on their campus, on May 3, timed to coincide with the visit of Pope John Paul II to south Korea and clashed with tear gas-firing riot police, according to an AP report from Seoul.

"We want the people and Pope John Paul II to know about government violations around the country," said a student leader who asked to remain anonymous, according to a UPI report. "The government hides its violations of law and human rights."

On the second day of their protests, May 4, more than 6,000 students of the same university issued a statement, calling for the abolition of the programme of illegally conscripting dissident students into the armed forces.

The demand came in a statement published after a joint memorial service of the six students who died after being forcibly inducted into military service after a past demonstration.

The statement was followed by an on-campus demonstration calling for slogans of "Down with facist Chun Doo Hwan", "Freedom of speech", "Abolition of 'forcible conscription' ".

In the largest scale demonstration this year on May 4, 10,000 students in Seoul tried to charge from their campuses to the streets while chanting anti-"government" slogans after holding a memorial service for six students who died during their compulsory military service.

Militarized Campus (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

The Patterns of the Mandatory Leave of Absence, and Conscription

1) Demonstrations

Students may be arrested and subject to the "guided leave of absence" when they are around demonstration stage or taken pictures there by an inspector.

As soon as they are set free from police detention, they are forced to take a leave of absence then and conscripted.

2) The case in which students were given mandatory leave of absence simply because of being associated with a philosophical circle or teaching at a night school: Since "Murim Incident" in '81, there have been many students who were drafted on charges of being present at an on-campus circle or teaching at a night school, or going to church for drill session.

In such a case, the school authorities impose a mandatory leave of absence on the students, following their investigation by the police, and then, they were taken to the army for conscription direct from police stations. Even their families are kept unknown of their conscription until a notice from the police or a letter from them.

3) In case students are blacklisted as "problem students" likely to stage a demonstration: Blacklists are produced by inspectors on campus, and students are given a mandatory leave mostly during the school vacation.

After an arrest by police, they are transferred to army barrack for conscription. Those who resisted the conscription were thrown into prison.

Six families of philosophical department students issued protests against the "mandatory leave of absence".

4) When a student is questioned for being leader of students: A trouble occurs when the student is subjected to a mandatory leave over a dispute with the authorities in trying to speak for the students as leader of "School Homeland Defense Corps" or representative of their department of a student event.

In this case, the student might be arrested and examined during or after the function. On recommendations from professors, they have to take leave of absence for conscription in the military service.

In many case, students can stay away from such punishment as definite or indefinite suspension from school, simply by taking a mandatory leave or apply for conscription, after getting their teacher's approval.

Situation in the Military Service

The situation of student draftees is completely different from that of ordinary conscripts. We may often be enrolled in the army within 48 hours without a health check. The daily lives of student conscripts are periodically reported by the military investigative agency and compelled to write on campus life, and a letter of self-reflection, reporting their past mistaken beliefs.

During vacation, a leave from the military service, they ought to report on their friends or juniors. Lots of suspicions were raised about the death of Kang Hi Chol, who entered the army, while enrolled at a machinery-designing course of an engineering college.

Mr. Kang entered the university in 1979 and was engaged in the activities of a Christian student association as a pious Christian. After the first semester of 1981, he was enrolled in the army, but was questioned by the authority in relation to the night school incident.

In the middle of November, suddenly he returned to home and went back to his unit after 2 weeks of stay.

A letter notifying his death with his typed will was sent to his family. His father identified his dead body and found out 3 gunshots in his breast.

At the funeral held at his unit, he was treated as a patriotic soldier with a gun salute. (It is against common sense to treat a person who commit a suicide in such a way.)

Moreover we were shocked to learn of the death during their military service of seven students from Koryo, Han Yang, Yonsei, Tongguk, and Sung Kyun Kwan, universities.

Our Stand Regarding the Mandatory Leave And Conscription

Disciplinary leave and conscription show that school authorities have given up their guidance to students.

The present school regulations empower school rector and deans to extend the date of disciplinary leave indefinitely, a violation of people's basic rights, and deprivation of their rights to receive education.

It is evident violation of human rights that the police legally detain and force on students to take mandatory leave.

It is inhuman of the authorities to conscript students without allowing them to say farewell to their family.

4) The duty of national defense shouldn't be exploited for a political purpose, but the military is now a concentration camp to isolate students from people.

And it is also illegal to go without health check to decide whether he is fit for the conscription.

In fact these facts bear out that national defense is not duty but a punishment since "brain washing" and investigation of student after their enrollment.

Students are picked up as eligible subjectly, and blacklists compiled by the police and the school authorities, are raising anxieties among people.

A notice of compulsory leave of absence is sent covertly during the vacation, and its criteria for it is so ambiguous that parents are caught in uneasiness.

As long as these measures exist, school autonomy cannot be attained. Reinstatement measures announced by the government are hypocritical ones, and challenge to the school authorities and the army if the government intend to strengthen such a system.

Leave should be decided by the student himself and the right of study should be respected.

(4) School Investigation And Violence by School Investigators

The government announced on Dec. 21 it will withdraw all its agents from campus to help realize its autonomy.

The government had earlier denied that there were any agents on campus. Yet soon after this announcement, it said that it would withdraw them only when the rector concerned requested so. This raises a serious doubt about the plan of the government to bring about autonomy on campus.

We think the present physical confrontation over campus autonomy owes a great deal to the permanent preserve of agents, their surveillance and violence being inflicted by them, which explain the continuing vicious circle.

Here, we have to look into the situation.

Permanent Preserve of Agents on Campus and Their Surveillance

Each university has a different number of government-assigned agents assigned to key points of campus, they are on the lookout for every move of students.

In-case of Seoul University, they can be divided into four groups: Plainclothes men, pseudo students (they keep their hair deliberately long to look like students), riot units, an unidentified group (known as "beret force" because they always wear berets).

Above all, plainclothes men and pseudo students are placed on campus round the clock whether there are demonstrations or not, there their numbers amount to several hundred.

They are seen strolling everywhere on campus: Rest rooms, library, class rooms. Moreover, they are known to have office rooms and wireless rooms in the student hall.

"Problem students" have their life in and out of campus closely followed.

What is more disquieting is that the authorities are trying to make some students into their informers on their fellow students.

According to a certain student memoirs, arrested for reading works written by a poet was threatened to offer information about fellow students for $134.

Violence by Agents

Fragrant acts of violence by agents and their permanent preserve have turned campuses into tender boxes. All the plainclothes men, false students, riot police, beret forces are mobilized when a demonstration takes place. They fire apple-shaped shells (tear-gas), beat and detain students at random even if they happen to a walking around there.

During a demonstration in May, 1983, the agents pounced upon professors including Mr. Kim Hak Jun and dragged them around as they tried to refrain them from using violence.

Many students were injured in such acts of violence. Leading students of a demonstration were heavily injured when he fell down from the top of the building trying to protest against the acts of violence by the intervening agents.

Our Stance Against the Situation

(1) For a genuine campus autonomy, all the agents forces should be withdrawn.

(2) Acts of violence by agents should be stopped at once to prevent an unhappy situation from occuring again.

(3) It is regrettable that mass media concoctes false reports that students are responsible for the campus violence.

Why didn't they report the facts about the death of the student who has become a victim of their violence?

(5) The Law Banning Assembly and Demonstration

It is a basic right indispensable to any modern nation to guarantee freedom of assemblies and demonstrations as it tries to maintain and advance democracy.

In our country's constitution, too, the freedom is guaranteed as a basic right of people. But it is totally suppressed by the law on assemblies and demonstrations and maintaining public security and order.

All the assemblies and demonstrations demanding democracy are banned on campuses, at churches, and at factories, and any offender may be punished heavily.

As many as 800 students have been detained under this law since the abolition of martial law in January 1981.

The History of the Law on Assembly

It was promulgated in 1962 after Pak's coup on May 16. And later, it was namely revised several times: Twice after the October restoration, on Mar. 12 and Dec. 20, 1973 (first amendment); the Dec. 18, 1980 revision (second amendment) after Chon's coup on May 17, 1980 and the establishment of his fifth republic.

The fact that the law was written and revised as those in power were changing political order, expresses its political nature.

Problematical Points of the Law on Assembly

(1) The regulation of the absolute ban on assembly and demonstration:

Paragraph 1 article 3 defines the assemblies and demonstrations to be banned as follows: Assemblies and demonstrations violating the democratic order of the constitution or feared to cause a lot of social unrest.

Such definition is so ambiguously worded to permit a limitless expanded interpretation.

For example, a given student can be subject to a 2-3 year imprisonment if he or she shouts "fellow friends" in front of several students for causing social unrest.

(2) Advance notice of a meeting and ban by police:

Paragraph 2, Article 4 oblige any planner of an assembly or a demonstration to get advance approval from police.

The police inspecter marshal and bureau director hold full powers on the approval and ban, and no legal challenge to the police ban is permitted.

(To be continued)

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